

NAGASAKI.

A rather severe shock of earthquake was experienced here during the small hours of yesterday morning.

Mr. Consul Troup, wife, and family, passed through in the *Kumamoto Maru*, en route to Kobe, to take up his appointment as British Consul there.

The Japanese barque *Tsurunoya Maru*, bound from its port to Yokohama with a cargo of coal, put back on the 30th ult., owing to the 3rd officer and the crew refusing duty.

General Van Buren, U.S. Consul-General to Japan, arrived in the *Nagoya Maru* on Monday last, and is making a short stay here as the guest of General Jones, U.S. Consul.

The expenses incurred by dredging operations during the month of November are given as yen 756,44, and the space cleared during that period is 1,080 tsuobu.

On Tuesday last, H.M.G.M.'s frigate *Leipzig* arrived from Corea, having on board the German Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Mr. Zappe, and staff. We hear that the new treaty between Germany and Corea was signed on the 26th ult.; and we are given to understand that by it much more favourable terms have been secured than those contained in last year's treaty. The treaty negotiations having been carried on conjointly with those conducted by Sir Harry Parkes, on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Government, the two documents were signed on the same day, and called at Fusan, *en route*. Mr. W. G. Aston, the newly-appointed British Consul at that port, who, from his extensive knowledge of Corea and the Corean language, was specially detached to assist Sir Harry Parkes at the treaty-making, also came over a passenger by the *Leipzig*. H.M.B.'s corvette *Sapphire* left Fusan the day previous to the *Leipzig*, and, after conveying Sir Harry Parkes to China, arrived here on Wednesday. —*Rising Sun*, December 8th.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Cockchafer* was at Chefoo on the 13th instant.

H.M.S. *Espoir* arrived at Chinkiang on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

We hear that the Freemasons of Shanghai intend to give a ball in aid of the Masonic Charity Fund on January 17th.

The French gunboat *Lutin* arrived this morning (the 21st inst.), from Canton. The *Lutin* has remained there to protect French interests.

We read that the Japanese Naval Arsenal intends manufacturing a number of 16 centimetre Krupp and 7 inch Armstrong guns, both to be capable of sending a projectile a distance of 4500 metres.

The American ship *Sea Witch*, laden with sugar and hemp for New York, got aground near the entrance to the bay at Manila a few days ago. She was quickly towed off, without having suffered any damage, by the Spanish steamer *Romulus*.

It is stated that the Mitsu Bishi Company propose to lower freights considerably, but in order to do so a rigid economy in the working of the concern will be necessary. The Company therefore intend reducing the wages of their servants by one-third.

In accordance with the provisions of section 6 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, His Excellency the Governor has directed that Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and New Year's Day be observed as public holidays throughout the government departments.

HERE is an opportunity for Barnum. If our Japanese contemporaries are to be believed, Mr. Watanabe, of Sanosura, Naka-gori, Shi-mane Ken, recently captured a tortoise which has two heads and six feet. Mr. Watanabe is said to have refused several good offers for this monstrosity.

A JAPANESE paper, the *Hochi Shimbun*, says:—In 1871 there were 123 foreigners in the service of the Public Works Department, but at present there are only 63, as our countrymen have gradually advanced in all branches of public works and replaced foreign teachers. Next month about 10 more of the latter will be discharged.

We observe from *El Comercio* that the British steamer *Jolani*, which ran aground on the Panagatan Shoal, off the coast of Tablas Island, on October 31st, has been successfully got off. Although the engines had been under water for some considerable time, a few hours put them in working order, and the vessel was enabled to proceed under her own steam to Manila.

The American ship *Loretta Fish*, which arrived at Yokohama from New York on the 4th inst., brought the largest cargo ever delivered at that port by an American vessel, viz., 69,000 cases of kerosene, and 100 tons of general cargo. She came by way of Australia, and experienced moderate weather ten days ago off the Japanese coast, where adverse gales with unsettled weather were met, and continued to port.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Club Lusitano was held in the Club yesterday evening (the 20th inst.), when the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—Mr. J. A. dos Remedios, President; Mr. M. C. do Rosario, Vice-president; Mr. J. P. da Costa, Hon. Secretary, re-elected; Committee—Mr. C. Dannerberg, Treasurer; Messrs. A. P. Gourlay, A. F. Alves, and F. J. Jorge, and Messrs. J. C. dos Remedios, and A. A. Eça da Silva, Auditors.

At the Regular Meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1,026, held last night (the 20th inst.), the following officers were installed for the ensuing year:—

W. M. Bro. W. H. RAY.
S. W. R. K. LEIGH.
J. W. COOMBE.
Treasure C. S. GOODWIN.
Secretary A. O'D. GOURDIN.
S. D. JAMES ORANGE.
J. D. H. E. WORKHOUSE.
D. G. A. P. STOKES.
Steward R. STEEL.
Inner Guard J. I. HUGHES.
Tyler H. NEWNHAM-DAVIS.
J. R. GRIMBLE.

SAVS the *Foochow Herald*.—News reached here on the 21st inst., from Shanghai, stating that the Heng-chow banker, Hoo Sui-gan, commonly called Hoo Tou-tau, who negotiated the Government loan under the guarantee of the Custom Houses, had become bankrupt, and that his branch house called Foo-kang in this city had stopped payment; so the bank, also belonging to China, called Tse-ting, which used to receive the Customs duties, was placed under seal on the 21st inst., by the superintendent of Customs. We are now given to understand that some officials have been sent by the latter to receive such duties. It is also reported amongst the Chinese that Hoo Tou-tau has since committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of gold dust. His liabilities are, it is currently reported, estimated at 12 million Taels.

THE German corvette *Leipzig*, Captain Herbig, arrived from Amoy on the night of the 18th instant.

Mr. F. D. Cheshire, U.S. Vice-Consul, took charge of the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai on the 16th instant.

THE Customs authorities at Shanghai have issued a notification stating that quarantine restrictions on vessels arriving from Swatow have been removed.

ADMIRAL ENOMOTO, Japanese Minister to Peking, arrived at Shanghai from Taku in the steamship *Nanking* on the 14th inst. His Excellency is on his way to Japan.

At the meeting of the Ethen Mark Lodge held last night (the 18th inst.) the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

W. M. Bro. W. KERFOOT HUGHES.
Treasurer H. N. MODY.
Tyler J. R. GRIMBLE.

It is rumoured, says the *Foochow Herald*, that an imperial order has reached the Viceroy of Foochow, to levy a tax upon rice. As such a step would in all probability create a riot amongst the natives of Foochow, we hear that the Viceroy has abstained from enforcing the edict at present.

The *Shanghai Mercury* thus defines Chinese diplomacy:—“Li Hung-chang tells Mr. Tricot something calculated to prevent France reinforcing Tongking, whilst the chattering box Ambassador tells English journalists that France has not sent enough troops to Tongking. Is Li Hung-chang a diplomatist, or is Marquess Tseng playing the game of brag?”

THE case of wrongful dismissal, Benjamin N. Huestis v. The Chinese Glass Works Co., which has been occupying the attention of Sir Richard Temple Rennie and a Shanghai jury for some time past, terminated on the morning of the 14th inst. The jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at \$1,000. The Chief Justice entered judgment for that amount and costs.

We hear that Inspector Cameron's resignation has been accepted, dating from the 13th instant, and that he goes shortly to Shanghai as Chief Inspector of the municipal police there. Inspector Cameron has done some twelve years' service in the force in Hongkong, with credit to himself and profit to the colony, having been engaged in many important cases. We congratulate the worthy inspector on his rise in life, and trust his career in the Model Settlement will be as successful as it has been here.

At a Regular Lodge of Perseverance, No. 1165, last evening, the 17th inst., the following office-bearers for the ensuing year were duly installed:—

W. M. Bro. ERICH GEORG.
S. W. PAUL JORDAN.
J. W. ALF. WOOLLEY.

Chaplain A. SHEPHERD.

Secretary J. S. MOSE.

S. D. G. W. BALLISTON.

J. D. E. MACLEAN.

Organist H. MCCALLUM.

Director of Cer. H. N. MODY.

Steward F. A. HAZELAND.

Tyler J. R. GRIMBLE.

It has been publicly announced that Mr. O. N. Denny, consul-general for the United States at Shanghai, proceeds home by the next American mail. Mr. Denny has been in Shanghai since April 1880, and it cannot be disputed that during his term of office he has rendered his country a vast amount of good service. The reasons for Judge Denny's somewhat sudden departure have not been made public, but it is an open secret that he goes to Washington in connection with certain investigations which are to be made into alleged irregularities charged against Mr. Seward, late United States Minister to Peking and the “Rev.” Chester Holcombe. As the results of this inquiry, which we understand, has been instituted by an order of Congress, will in due time be made public, it would be injudicious to make any detailed reference to the question at present. Dr. Denny, who came to Shanghai when a cloud was hanging over the American consulate-general, in consequence of the alleged Bradford-Seward-Bailey irregularities, has been a most successful official, and has won a great name in the Model Settlement, both for his social qualities and his distinguished abilities as a representative of foreign interests.

OUR correspondents who have sent us letters on the “Hon. J. M. Price Address,” published in this morning's *Daily Press*, (the 18th instant), and signed by some 17 retainers of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., a dozen Parsees, half a dozen Government officials, the chief manager and two or three junior clerks in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, four or five well-known merchants, a few brokers, an *omnium-gatherum* lot of ‘noodles and nobodies, and Mr. Jno. Joseph Francis, barrister-at-law, &c., &c. will forgive us for keeping back their communications for the present. We shall deal with the matter independently on an early date—to-morrow if something more important does not crop up. Meanwhile our readers can rest assured that we are quite alive to the exigencies of our position, and further, that we have not yet finished with the Hon. J. M. Price. It would be indecent to say more just now.

We regret to hear that the performance of “The Wedding March” recently given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Corps, under the experienced tutelage of Mr. J. M. Price, resulted in a financial failure, the deficit, according to report, reaching \$200. This must surely be an inaccurate rumour, for although the dresses and scenic effects would total a good round sum, the house was so well filled that the receipts must have been considerable. It has been suggested that the friends of Mr. Price should put up a public subscription to make good the deficit; but we have a better idea than that, which is, that the accomplished amateur should arrange to repeat “The Wedding March” at the Po-lok or Ko-shing theatres in Taiping-shan. The Chinese are great admirers of high class dramatic art, and would, no doubt, flock in thousands to see such an array of original talent. We make no charge for this suggestion.

THE Regular Annual Meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China was held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, last evening, (the 21st inst.). The following are the District Grand Lodge officers for the ensuing year:—

D. G. M. R. W. Bro. C. P. CHATER.
D. G. D. M. V. W. Bro. W. S. ADAMS.
D. G. S. W. W. C. RAY.

D. G. J. W. W. B. NICHOLLS.

D. G. Chaplin J. S. COX.

D. G. Treasurer J. C. GOODMAN.

D. G. Registrar W. H. RAY.

G. Prez. B. G. P. J. McILVILLY.

D. G. Secretary ALEXANDER LEVY.

D. G. S. D. P. B. C. AYRES.

D. G. J. D. Bro. T. RENNIE (Foochow).

D. G. Supt. of Works R. K. LEIGH.

D. G. D. of Ceremonies. W. Bro. R. H. COOK.

D. G. Asst. D. of C. E. GEORG.

D. G. S. B. G. O'DAY.

D. G. Organist Bro. J. ORGE.

D. G. Pianist W. W. H. HUMPHREY.

D. G. Pursuivant W. W. H. HUMPHREY.

D. G. Asst. Bro. T. E. COCKER.

D. G. Steward Bro. J. R. GRIMBLE.

SAVS the *Foochow Herald*.—News reached here on the 21st inst., from Shanghai, stating that the Heng-chow banker, Hoo Sui-gan, commonly called Hoo Tou-tau, who negotiated the Government loan under the guarantee of the Custom Houses, had become bankrupt, and that his branch house called Foo-kang in this city had stopped payment; so the bank, also belonging to China, called Tse-ting, which used to receive the Customs duties, was placed under seal on the 21st inst., by the superintendent of Customs. We are now given to understand that some officials have been sent by the latter to receive such duties. It is also reported amongst the Chinese that Hoo Tou-tau has since committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of gold dust. His liabilities are, it is currently reported, estimated at 12 million Taels.

THE French corvette *Villette*, Captain Fourrier, with Monsieur Tricot, late Ambassador for France to China, on board, arrived from Japan this afternoon, the 11th instant.

H.M.S. *Audacious*, Captain R. E. Tracey, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Willes, commander-in-chief of the British Squadron on the China Station, arrived in harbour this morning (the 11th inst.) from Nagasaki, which port she left on the 2nd instant.

We have received from Mr. C. Ford, the honorary secretary, a copy of the schedule for the 12th annual flower show of the Hongkong Horticultural Exhibition Society. The exhibition will be held on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of next February.

A SHANGHAI contemporary hears that despatches have arrived from H. E. Li Hung-chang, removing Mr. Chu Yü-chieh from the directorate of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, on account of his private affairs. Sheng Tso-tai, who was formerly Director of Telegraphs at Tientsin, has been appointed to the C.M.S.C. Co. in Mr. Chu's place.

THE *Japan Mail* says that probably the largest piece of casting ever manufactured in Japan was accomplished at the Mitsu Bishi Engine works on Thursday the 29th ult., in the presence of a number of visitors. It is a cylinder for a compound engine, and weighs about five tons. The directors of the work deserve great credit for the perfection of their arrangements.

THE Korean Government Gazette contains the following:—“Some years ago Chinese literature was commenced to be taught in Oxford College, England, and we now learn from foreign journals that other colleges near the chief city of Great Britain intend following the example of Oxford. Thus Chinese is obtaining recognition in the West.” Is Heaven endeavouring to establish Chinese as the universal language?”

THE following are the office-bearers for Zetland Lodge, No. 525, E. C. for the ensuing year:—

W. M. Bro. F. W. HEUERMANN.

S. W. G. C. COX.

J. W. W. MCKINNEY.

Treasurer E. HERIST.

Secretary W. M. B. ARTHUR.

S. D. H. E. DENSON.

J. D. C. G. BUNKER.

L. G. W. M. SCHMIDT.

Director of Ceremonies M. FALCONER.

Steward C. L. THEVENIN.

Tyler J. R. GRIMBLE.

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Chaplain A. SHEPHERD.

Secretary J. S. MOSE.

S. D. G. W. BALLISTON.

J. D. E. MACLEAN.

Organist H. MCCALLUM.

Director of Cer. H. N. MODY.

Steward F. A. HAZELAND.

Tyler J. R. GRIMBLE.

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Intimations.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
PROPRIETORS, DORABEE & HING-KEE
LATE LESSEES OF THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated on the PRAYA CENTRAL in the centre of the principal Business localities, commands a magnificent view of the Harbour and Surrounding Scenery. From its detached position, perfect ventilation has been secured, and the whole of the Rooms being COMMODIOUS and FURNISHED with every requisite and comfort, afford most desirable accommodation.

The BAR, BILLIARD ROOM, and DINING ROOMS, are fitted up in a Superior manner, and are all under European Supervision and Management.

The TABLE d'HOTE is supplied with every delicacy of the Season, and most satisfactory attendance. WINES and LIQUORS of the Best Qualities and Brands only are supplied.

Arrangements for BALLS, BANQUETS, DINNERS and PICNICS, made on the most reasonable terms. The long and almost exclusive experience of the Proprietors, and the excellent reputation they have gained, are a sufficient guarantee that satisfaction will be given in this branch.

With every facility for making suitable arrangements at Reasonable Prices, either for permanent or weekly BOARDERS, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the community of Hongkong for continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them during the past eleven years.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
22, Praya Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [368]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can have for at the above establishment.

A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort.

MRS. P. SMITH'S
PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS,
Nos. 8 AND 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

ARRANGEMENTS for BOARD and LODGING can be made by applying on the Premises.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1883. [390]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for

SINGLE GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES AT
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.
Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held at the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1884, at 11 in the FORENOON, to nominate a Member for election to the Legislative Council.

By Order,
E. GEORGE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1883. [549]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1883. [546]

YACHT RACE.

A RACE for ALL YACHTS under 10 Tons, to be Handicapped by Mr. H. H. TRIPP, will be sailed on SATURDAY NEXT, the 26th instant, starting from the GOVERNMENT COAL SHIPS, KOWLOON, at TWO P.M.

PRIZE, A RANDOME CUP, presented by Mr. TRIPP, who will receive entries up to the EVENING of FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1883. [593]

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS
No. 10.

SUNKEN ROCK IN SHAMIEN
ANCHORAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Small SUNKEN ROCK, with 78 feet on it at Low Water Springs, has been found to exist in the above Anchorage, about 250 yards from the FA-TI Shore, at some distance below the Joss house.

This Rock will be temporarily marked within a few days by a Buoy painted in Black and Red Checkers. From Sunset to Sunrise a red light will be shown from a semaphor.

C. H. PALMER,
Harbour Master.

Approved,
F. E. WOODRUFF,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Canton, December 21st, 1883. [555]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
(Address—MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH,
No. 1, Queen's Road Central.)

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [560]

Insurances.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883. [627]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world will be at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [100]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

(CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00)

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL (and)
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st.....Tls. 968,235.56

March, 1883.....[100]

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.

C. LUCAS, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

HEAD BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not), in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

(CAPITAL TAEELS 600,000, EQUAL.....\$833,333.33)

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,658.57

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.....LEE YAT LAU, Esq.

LO YICK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNO, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8, & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [670]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five per cent, on Contributions and a DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTYNINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1883. [734]

NOTICES of Firms.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

FROM To-day's Date I have taken over the MANAGEMENT of this Company's Station at Hongkong.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1883. [543]

YACHT RACE.

A RACE for ALL YACHTS under 10 Tons,

to be Handicapped by Mr. H. H. TRIPP, will be sailed on SATURDAY NEXT, the 26th instant, starting from the GOVERNMENT COAL SHIPS, KOWLOON, at TWO P.M.

PRIZE, A RANDOME CUP, presented by Mr. TRIPP, who will receive entries up to the EVENING of FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1883. [593]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced Business at the

Port of KIUNGCHOW as MERCHANT and

COMMISSION AGENT.

R. E. BRUCE

Kiungchow, 20th November, 1883. [593]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced Business at the

Port of KIUNGCHOW as MERCHANT and

COMMISSION AGENT.

R. E. BRUCE

Kiungchow, 20th November, 1883. [593]

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS at No. 14, YEE WO STREET,

East Point. For Particulars, enquire on

the Premises.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1883. [594]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us,

No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.

RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [604]

NOW READY AND FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE REPORT ON THE LIBEL TRIAL

PRICE V. FRASER-SMITH.

COPIES, PRICE TWENTY CENTS, may

be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,

W. BURKE'S and THE NOVELTY STORE

also at the Office of

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1883. [704]

TO LET.

BISNEE VILLA "Pakfoklum" Furnished.

NO. 15, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1883. [704]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the

CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, and late

of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has

the honor to inform the community that he has

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TRANSLATIONS FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

JUDGE DENNY'S DEPARTURE.

A rumour is current that the Government are desirous of reducing the number of National Banks to about fifty.

The cost of laying the telegraph cable between Japan and Korea is 75,000 yen, and of this sum the Korean Government offer to pay 30,000 yen.

A rumour is current that His Excellency Inouye who is appointed Minister to England, and that Mr. Mori, now in London, will succeed him as Foreign Minister.

His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa set on foot a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the recent great earthquake in Italy, and about 6,000 yen were collected in Tokio.

It is a fact that the Finance Minister has recommended the Government to raise a loan of 25,000,000 yen at 6 per cent. The idea is to spend this money in railways, and other public works.

Mr. Yoshida, assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, is engaged in the settlement of the Nagasaki trouble, and it is said that if he manages the matter satisfactorily he will succeed Mr. Inouye as Foreign Minister.

As it is supposed that many of the manuscripts preserved as writings of Emperors and Empresses are forgeries, the Household Department will make a critical examination of all these documents and ascertain which of them are genuine.

On the 5th ultimo a terrible storm was experienced at the Ogasawara Islands. At Chichi Jima, the principal island, 35 houses, including the official buildings, were destroyed, and great numbers of trees were blown down. The wind was even more violent on the other Islands.

Yokkaichi Isd. is a good port for shipping, and the authorities of Miye Ken desire to construct a large wharf to give vessels greater facilities for loading and discharging cargo. The estimated cost of the undertaking is 160,000 yen, and of this sum it is proposed that the inhabitants of Yokkaichi and Kuwana shall contribute 60,000 yen, other places in Miye Ken 40,000 yen, and that the local treasury provide the remainder.

A correspondent in Seoul informs us that when the Korean Government wished to introduce a copper coinage a short time ago the project was strenuously opposed by several officials of great influence, and the scheme abandoned for the present. Paper money will, it is thought, now be issued instead. Preparatory to coining copper the Government made large purchases of that metal from the Japanese, but as they have ceased buying, some of our merchants who imported considerably to meet the expected demand have lost about 200,000 yen on the speculation.—*Hoko News*.

It is reported that the *Fuso Kan* is under orders to sail for Annam.

H. H. Shoto, ex-King of the Ryukiu Islands, will shortly return to his native country.

The Government, in order to encourage marine insurance business, will subscribe yen 400,000 toward the capital—yen 600,000 of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, which will shortly establish agencies at Kobe, Hakodate, and Niigata.

The accounts of the various departments and offices will be kept with great strictness in future. The receipts for every payment, even of two or three sen, are to be submitted to the Council of State in order to obtain the exact verification of the expenditure.

A Korean officer named Kim Ok-kyun, who came to Japan to purchase sailing ships for his Government, paid a visit to H.E. Inouye one day and requested the Minister to lend him the necessary funds. His Excellency refused to make the advance. Whereupon the Korean diplomatist said that he would go to some other country and raise the money. Since this he has not visited the Minister, and even refrained from attending the celebration of the Emperor's birthday, notwithstanding a cordial invitation.

Admiral Kawamura, Minister of Marine, has caused a strict investigation to be made into the cause of the death of twenty men from fever on board the *Kioto Kan* on the occasion of her last foreign voyage. He expressed great sorrow for the loss of the men, and ordered those responsible to take precautionary measures to prevent the recurrence of such an event. Bad rations are alleged to have been the cause of the fever. Accordingly, the Minister has issued instructions that, though economy is necessary, it must not be practised at the cost of health.

A report from Sado says that a great reform has been introduced into mining operations there. Hitherto twenty-five pits have been worked, and one thousand men were constantly employed. All but five pits have been closed, and many men have been dismissed. The number of officers has also been reduced. Altogether, the region looks as desolate as if a fire had passed over it. Three-tenths of the inhabitants were engaged in trade, manufacture, and agriculture, and all the rest in the mining business. The consequence of the closing of the mines has been the impoverishment of the Sado islanders. The police are preparing for any outbreak that may occur. The rate of wages of the miners still employed has been reduced twenty per cent.

The following intelligence has been received from Korea:—A Chinese officer, by name Oshoro, in the service of the Korean Government, is exerting himself to introduce the Christian religion into Korea. He forwarded a Chinese translation of the Bible to the Foreign Office, and explained to the officers that it does not reveal a corrupt religion. They were all horrified at finding that a believed Christianity was in the service of their Government. The Chief Commissioner for Foreign Affairs threatened to memorialise the King to expel the Chinese officer, who only escaped through the influence of the Prime Minister.—New coins have made their appearance in large quantity since the Spring. The prices of various articles have considerably advanced, that is to say, the new coins have depreciated. People do not like the new money, and decline to receive it otherwise than at a considerable discount. This is opposed to the intention of the Government, which has posted notices throughout the provinces ordering the Koreans to offer every facility for the circulation of the new coinage. Japanese trade shows no sign of improvement in Inchbin, Koreans and Japanese complain of the disadvantages of their situation. The former attribute this to dishonest dealing on the part of Japanese traders, who, according to the Koreans, resort to all sort of chicanery. If Koreans buy imports with gold coins, they lose at least ten per cent at the outset. Indeed, they encounter a loss of from ten to one hundred per cent on every transaction. Hence, the decline in the trade.

According to the statements made in the preliminary action, put in on the part of the *Peking*, the *Mount Lebanon* was first seen by the *Peking* at about 2 miles distant, and about half a point on the port bow of the *Peking*. Two red lights and one white light were then seen; after that, one green light; and that when about a cable length off and about 3 points off on the port bow the *Mount Lebanon* put her helm hard a starboard and steamed across the bows of the *Peking*. The helm of the *Peking* was immediately ported, and a moment after the jib-boom of the *Mount Lebanon* first came into contact with the *Peking*. According to the statements made in the preliminary action, put in on the part of the *Mount*

Lebanon, the *Peking* was first seen by the *Mount Lebanon* about one mile distant, and bearing about 2 points on the starboard bow. The mast-head and green lights were then seen; afterwards all three lights were seen, and then the red and mast-head lights only. The steam whistle of the launch was blown three times, and when the collision was imminent the engines of the steam launch were stopped and reversed full speed.

In the Petition, the preliminary act, put in on the part of the *Peking*, is somewhat enlarged upon, and the following account is given of the collision:—According to the statements made, the *Peking* left Canton on the 16th September, having on board a licensed pilot, one Theodore Wm. Drewes who took charge of the navigation of the vessel. At about 2 a.m., it being nearly slack water, the *Peking* was abreast of the Whampoa beacon going down the river at the rate of about 9 knots; about 10 minutes later two red lights and one white light were seen to the S.E. about 4 points on the port bow, and distant about 4 miles. That those lights turned out to be the lights of the *Mount Lebanon* coming up the river, in tow of a steam launch. Upon seeing the lights, the helm of the *Peking* was put to port half a point, thus bringing the lights of the *Mount Lebanon* at the least on the port bow. The steamer *Peking* proceeded on her new course for about five-minutes longer, heading now S.E. by S. by steering compass, and on such a course that the two vessels could have passed each other in perfect safety but for an improper manoeuvre on the part of the *Mount Lebanon*. That the *Mount Lebanon* when at a distance of about 2 cables length from the *Peking*, and bearing from 2 to 3 points on the port bow of the *Peking*, suddenly starboarded, showing her green light, and steered a course right across the bows of the steamer. The helm of the *Peking* was at once put hard to port as the best means of avoiding the collision which then appeared imminent, but that about one minute afterwards the *Mount Lebanon* ran into the *Peking*, striking her amidships on the port side. The engines of the *Peking* were at once stopped and reversed, and at 2 a.m. the *Peking* was stopped and anchored. In the reply is set out also more fully than in the preliminary action, the *Mount Lebanon*'s account of the collision. It is alleged that on the 18th of September the *Mount Lebanon* was proceeding up the Canton River with a flood tide, on her way from Hongkong to Whampoa, in charge of a steam launch, which was lashed to the *Mount Lebanon*'s port quarter. That about 2 a.m. the *Mount Lebanon* was opposite Escape Creek, some distance below the fishing stakes, when a green light was seen, by those on board, about one mile distant and about 2 points on the starboard bow, which turned out to be the light of the *Peking*. That a few minutes afterwards the *Peking* ported and showed her 3 lights. The whistle of the steam launch was blown 3 times at short intervals. The *Peking* continued to port until she had shut out her green light, and the master of the *Mount Lebanon*, seeing that the *Peking* was coming right across the bows of the *Mount Lebanon* and that a collision was imminent, gave orders for the engines of the steam launch to stop and go full speed astern, but that almost immediately the *Peking* ran into the *Mount Lebanon*, striking her with her port side from about midships, and doing damage to her starboard bows and her port quarter, on a flood tide. It was more important therefore that she should be kept to her own side of the channel than if she had been really a steamer; for, although she had the motion of a steamer, she could not be considered as manageable as one. It would be difficult for her to get out of the way of a steamer coming down the river at a fast speed. The captain states that he did not know any such rule for the navigation of narrow channels as that contained in Article 21 of the Regulations of 1879, although he appears to have been acquainted with Article 19, which was promulgated in those very Regulations for the first time, but apart from this, it was admitted by those on board the *Mount Lebanon* that the red light of the *Peking* was seen at a distance of, variously estimated at from 2 to 8 of a mile, and that a considerable interval of time, 2 minutes according to the master's statement, elapsed before the collision. Assuming the distance only to have been 2 of a mile, I think that his proper course would have been to have ported instead of going astern, and I am advised that if he had so done, he would have averted all risk of collision. According to the case for the *Mount Lebanon*, however, although upon her own showing the would not have been free from blame, the *Peking*, of course, having the *Mount Lebanon* green light on her starboard bow, had no right to attempt to cross that bow was on the wrong side of the Channel. They would, therefore, if the evidence on the part of the *Mount Lebanon* were reliable, which I have before stated, I think it is not, be both to blame.

With regard to the *Peking*'s account of the matter, I must observe that the positions of the vessels and courses marked upon the chart cannot be accepted, nor were they put forward as strictly accurate. I had some difficulty, from the positions of the vessels marked on the chart, in seeing how the witnesses could make out that they saw the *Mount Lebanon*'s light on their starboard bow when they first caught sight of her, and so clearly as to have the whole of her broadside exposed so that they could see the steam launch on her port quarter, but a slight variation in the position and the courses of the vessels would, in my opinion, and in the opinion of the nautical assessors, agree with the witnesses' description of the bow on which they saw the *Mount Lebanon*, and her bearing on that bow. I do not concur with the master, however, in his opinion that the *Mount Lebanon* could only be recollections of the different occurrences. These observations will tend to remove from the witnesses' in most of these cases the reputation of deliberately giving a false account of what passed before their eyes, but the result is often no less embarrassing and perplexing to those who have to find their way to the truth through the conflict and contradiction of the evidence. The evidence in this case, however, is like the pleadings, so entirely opposite in its nature that it is difficult to resist the conclusion, making all due allowance for the circumstances usually attending a collision, that one side or other must have wilfully misrepresented facts. Assisted by the nautical Assessor, I had the opportunity, in addition to the oral evidence given on both sides, of having the evidence explained by the witnesses by reference to charts of the river and their courses, were marked by each of the masters on the chart, and nearly all the witnesses illustrated their evidence by the use of models and drawings on the black-board, and I think, and I am so advised, that the evidence given by the captain and other witnesses on behalf of the *Peking* was of a more reliable nature than that given by the other side. It was consistent throughout and without contradictions; times and distances agree, and in some instances are corroborated by the witnesses on board the *Mount Lebanon*. The *Peking* was in charge of an experienced pilot, who unfortunately, however, could not be called as a witness. She was pursuing, according to the account given by all the witnesses, what I find to be the usual and proper course for vessels of her class going down the river, and was on her right side of the channel. It was also the most direct and natural course for her to pursue in order for her to go down the middle of the channel leading to the bar, and by pursuing the course that it is alleged the pilot of the *Peking* would have the advantage of knowing exactly where he was on passing the tide pole which has been alluded to by the witnesses on both sides. Besides this, the damage done to both vessels corresponds to the description of the way in which the collision occurred, and so do the movements of the vessels after the collision.

The evidence given by Captain Nelson and his witnesses is, by no means satisfactory, as there are numerous contradictions in it. Besides this, according to the evidence given on the part of the *Mount Lebanon*, the *Peking* was in a position immediately before the collision, where she had no object in being completely out of her course in the track, as the witnesses for the *Mount Lebanon* themselves say, of all the junks on the river, both going up and coming down, and if the *Peking*'s course was altered in the manner alleged by those on board the *Mount Lebanon*, it could never have altered in the extent mentioned, with no other object than that of unnecessarily crossing the bows of the *Mount Lebanon*. Putting the *Peking* at the point marked L on the chart, she would have gone completely out of her course to make for the point M, where the collision is said to have occurred, without any object, except, apparently to risk the safety of the vessel, and I do not think she could have passed on the other side of the *Mount Lebanon* in the manner she is alleged to have done. But as

done so and put his head to starboard, I think and am advised that there would have been no collision, or even if he did not quite clear the *Mount Lebanon*'s stern, the collision would have been slight and the *Mount Lebanon* alone to blame. I am advised that if it took a little over a minute to get into the position the *Peking* was in at the time of the collision, had the engines been reversed promptly, it would have taken at least double that time before the *Peking*'s head would have been made to go off to port sufficiently to allow her to pass under the *Mount Lebanon*'s stern, and it would under these circumstances have been for the *Mount Lebanon* to see that she did not back into the *Peking*, even although her way might not have been completely stopped. The master of the *Peking* was unable to my knowledge what would take the way off the *Peking* when going at 9 knots, but on this very occasion was got off her sufficiently to enable her to anchor within two minutes and in a distance of four cables length. I do not think there can be any justification for one vessel to dare across another's bows at a speed of 9 knots under the circumstances mentioned. The only justification is it seems to me, would be success. It is thought the pilot very nearly succeeded in clearing the *Mount Lebanon* on this occasion, and he managed to escape, running on ahead himself, but in my opinion it was a most improper thing for him to have done, and it is almost impossible to conceive any circumstances under which it would have been justifiable. Certainly in the present instance none such have been suggested to me. With regard to the *Mount Lebanon*, I consider that before she threw her head to starboard the ship was in a perfectly safe position, and had they continued their course they would have passed clear of each other. The *Mount Lebanon* was the first cause of the collision by throwing herself across the bows of the *Peking* without any cause. If she had not done so before, she did so after she gave the order to go full speed astern, which undoubtedly had the effect of throwing her head to port much more than the master of the *Mount Lebanon* was willing to admit; but as I consider the *Peking* was not justified in deliberately running across the bows of the *Mount Lebanon*, and as I consider the *Peking* had sufficient time to comply with Art. 18 of the Regulations, and that if she had taken the proper steps she might have avoided the collision altogether, I must hold both vessels to blame. I have not taken any notice of the alleged breach of respect of lights as contained in Art. 4, as it was admitted that that breach could by no possibility have caused the collision.

It was contended that Art. 21, as to narrow channels cannot apply to the Canton river, and that if it did, it could not be insisted on, as it had not been alleged in the pleadings that the *Mount Lebanon* was to blame for being on the wrong side. In the view I have taken of the circumstances attending the collision, it is unnecessary for me to notice these points. I think it right, however, to state that in my opinion the Regulations are not justified in deliberately running across the bows of the *Mount Lebanon*, and as I consider the *Peking* had sufficient time to comply with Art. 18 of the Regulations, and that if she had taken the proper steps she might have avoided the collision altogether, I must hold both vessels to blame. I have not taken any notice of the alleged breach of respect of lights as contained in Art. 4, as it was admitted that that breach could by no possibility have caused the collision.

Class I.—Duty free goods—contains agricultural implements, books, bullion, coins, models, packing materials, plants, samples, scientific instruments, travellers' baggage, &c.

Class II., being goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent., comprises various raw materials, together with grain, seeds, beans and pulse, flour and meal, hides and skins, horns and hoofs, kerosene and mineral oils; metals in pig, sheet, bar, &c.; oil cake, and all manures, drugs and medicines; yarns of all kinds; and all unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured.

Class III.—The goods under this head, which are to pay 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*, form the most important class of the tariff. They consist of cotton manufactures of all kinds, cotton and woolen, and cotton and silk mixtures; woolen manufactures of all kinds, and woolen and silk mixtures; linen mixed with cotton wool, or silk; grass cloth, and all textiles in hemp, jute, &c.; clothing or wearing apparel of all sorts; ordinary carpeting, chemicals, dyes, colours, and paints; leather; window glass; plain or colored; metals in pipe, tube, or wire; steel, tin-plate, nickel, white copper or other valuable metals; hardware, cutlery, machinery, porcelain, paper, soap, sugar, all qualities, tea, raw silk, and some silk manufactures; soft woods and timber, and all unenumerated articles partly manufactured.

Class IV. comprises goods liable to a duty of ten per cent., and consists of beer and foreign wines, superior carpeting, certain silk manufactures, and clothing made wholly of silk; clocks and watches; in silver; glassware, furniture, leather manufactures; fancy paper, plated ware, pictures, hard woods, various articles of superior make, and all unenumerated articles completely manufactured.

Class V. consists of goods liable to twenty per cent. duty. These are articles of luxury, such as amber, coral, jade, ivory, birds' nests, tortoise shell, embroideries, furs, musk; jewellery, precious stones, velvet, watches either gold or gilt; firearms, tobacco, spirits, and liqueurs, &c.

Class VI., being prohibited goods, consists of adulterated goods or medicines, arms and munitions of war (except when imported under permit), counterfeited coins, and opium (except medicinal opium).

All native produce, except the free list, consisting of refined gold and silver, bullion, gold and silver coins, plants, samples, and travellers' luggage, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent.

Both vessels having been held to blame, the master may now be referred, if the parties desire it, to the Registrar and merchants to ascertain the amount of damage which each vessel received, in accordance with the Admiralty rules in this respect.

THE BRITISH TREATY WITH COREA.

It is to be carefully protected, and the wants of the shipwrecked persons fully provided for.

Article VIII. relates to ships of war. They may visit any Corean port, may store supplies at the open ports, and may make surveys of the Coasts.

Article IX. sanctions the employment of Corean subjects by British subjects in any lawful capacity.

Article X. is the favoured nation clause, and secured to the British Government and subjects all privileges that have been or may hereafter be granted by the Corean Government to the Government or subjects of any other Power.

Article XI. provides for the revision of the treaty and tariff by mutual consent in ten years.

Article XII. provides that any dispute as to the meaning of the treaty shall be determined by the English text.

The Regulations of Trade annexed to the treaty define the course of procedure in relation firstly, to the entrance and clearance of vessels; secondly, to the landing and shipping of cargo and the payment of duties; and thirdly, to the protection of the revenue.

The Import Tariff in its classified form is arranged under six headings:

Class I.—Duty free goods—contains agricultural implements, books, bullion, coins, models, packing materials, plants, samples, scientific instruments, travellers' baggage, &c.

Class II., being goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent., comprises various raw materials, together with grain, seeds, beans and pulse, flour and meal, hides and skins, horns and hoofs, kerosene and mineral oils; metals in pig, sheet, bar, &c.; oil cake, and all manures, drugs and medicines; yarns of all kinds; and all unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured.

Class III.—The goods under this head, which are to pay 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*, form the most important class of the tariff. They consist of cotton manufactures of all kinds, cotton and woolen, and cotton and silk mixtures; woolen manufactures of all kinds, and woolen and silk mixtures; linen mixed with cotton wool, or silk; grass cloth, and all textiles in hemp, jute, &c.; clothing or wearing apparel of all sorts; ordinary carpeting, chemicals, dyes, colours, and paints; leather; window glass; plain or colored; metals in pipe, tube, or wire; steel, tin-plate, nickel, white copper or other valuable metals; hardware, cutlery, machinery, porcelain, paper, soap, sugar, all qualities, tea, raw silk, and some silk manufactures; soft woods and timber, and all unenumerated articles partly manufactured.

Class IV. comprises goods liable to a duty of ten per cent., and consists of beer and foreign wines, superior carpeting, certain silk manufactures, and clothing made wholly of silk; clocks and watches; in silver; glassware, furniture, leather manufactures; fancy paper, plated ware, pictures, hard woods, various articles of superior make, and all unenumerated articles completely manufactured.

Class V. consists of goods liable to twenty per cent. duty. These are articles of luxury, such as amber, coral, jade, ivory, birds' nests, tortoise shell, embroideries, furs, musk; jewellery, precious stones, velvet, watches either gold or gilt; firearms, tobacco, spirits, and liqueurs, &c.

Class VI., being prohibited goods, consists of adulterated goods or medicines, arms and munitions of war (except when imported under permit), counterfeited coins, and opium (except medicinal opium).

All

A statement of the number of votes given for each Candidate.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

W. H. MARSH,
Colonial Secretary,
The Senior Police Magistrate, Hongkong.

COLONIAL SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 20th December, 1883.

Sir,—You are already aware, that upon the Governor's recommendation, as approved by Her Majesty the Queen, certain changes will be made in the constitution of the Legislative Council; and that for the future, one Un-official Member of that body will, as a general rule, be appointed on the nomination of the Chamber, of Commerce.

As it is the intention of His Excellency to summon the re-constituted Council to meet for the despatch of business, so soon as Her Majesty's Order giving formal effect to the reform already approved has been received, it is desirable that the nomination of a Member by the Chamber of Commerce should be made at an early period.

You are, therefore, as Chairman, requested to convene a meeting of the Chamber at an early date, and to invite the Members to make their choice in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Chamber, and to return to me, for submission to His Excellency, the name of the Member nominated.

The return should be accompanied, for the Governor's information, by—

(1.) A copy of the notice convening the meeting.

(2.) A list of the Members present at the meeting.

(3.) A list of the Candidates with the names of their proposers and seconders.

(4.) A list of voters.

(5.) A statement of the number of votes given for each Candidate.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

W. H. MARSH,

Colonial Secretary.
The Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met for the despatch of business at 2.30 on the afternoon of the 18th instant. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir George F. Bowen; Hon. Sir Geo. Phillippe, Chief Justice; Hon. W. H. Marsh, Colonial Secretary; Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General; Hon. A. Lister, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Hons. P. Ryrie, F. B. Johnson, J. M. Price and Dr. Stewart, un-official members. His Excellency entered the Council room leaning on Mr. Maguire, his private Secretary, and walking lame. The Chief Justice did not arrive until shortly after 3 o'clock.

Before commencing business, the newly appointed Justices of the Peace were sworn in by Mr. Stewart-Lockhart, Clerk of Councils.

After the minutes of the last meeting of Council were read and confirmed, His Excellency the Governor opened the proceedings by the following remarks:—Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council, as you are already aware, I had not contended meeting you again until the Colonial Legislature should have been re-constituted in the manner graciously sanctioned, on my recommendation, by Her Majesty the Queen. In consequence, however, of the arrival of H.M.'s Order in Council formally authorising the reform already granted having been accidentally delayed, I have summoned you for the consideration of certain votes of public money, and for the despatch of other business of a pressing character, as set forth in the order of the day.

Mr. Marsh then proposed that the following payments authorised in excess of the Estimates of 1883 be passed:—\$200 for watering streets; \$1,636.36, grant to Mr. Colquhoun towards cost of the exploration survey from British Burma to S.W. China, and from the north of Siam down the Menam valley to Bangkok; \$1,335.46 for reparation for Government House; \$1,700 for reconstruction of Wyndham Street sewer, in lieu of the votes approved by the Finance Committee on the 21st June 1883 for surface drains, &c., in Royal Mint and Pennington Streets; \$6000, building grant to St. Joseph's College; \$365.58, for reparation certain missing ordinances; \$100 as a honorarium to the Secretary to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the alleged smuggling from Hongkong into China of opium and other goods; \$10, allowance to 4th clerk for a Chinese teacher from 1st to 30th November; \$433 for repairs to fire engines, hose, &c., and \$100 for miscellaneous services in connection with roads, streets, and bridges.

The votes were all duly passed by the Council, but Mr. F. B. Johnson drew attention to one, that of \$6,000, as a building grant to St. Joseph's College, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and pointed out that all grants should be submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council before being sent home for approval. It was not the practice for any honorable member to vote or speak against any proposal which had received the sanction of the Secretary of State, but unless their position was a sham and a farce, and that they were there only to register the conclusions of the Secretary of State, all proposals involving the expenditure of public money should come before them first, when every member should be allowed to vote, according to his conscience. He was not prepared to offer any objection to the original vote of \$5,000 for St. Joseph's College, but he did object to the extra \$1,000 approved by the Secretary of State. Grants in aid were all very well so long as an educational test was properly settled, but when there was a sort of concordat between the Government and the ecclesiastical authorities it was quite another thing. He would ask whether the Portuguese community were entirely satisfied with the education they received. He knew it was His Excellency's desire that the Council should have control of the public expenditure, and be allowed free and independent discussion.

Mr. Marsh said he was out of the Colony when the Finance Committee meeting was held in which the vote of \$5,000 for St. Joseph's college was recommended. He submitted the application of the managers of the school to the Secretary of State, his reason for which would be found in a despatch from that office of 1879, from which he would read the following extract:—

"The expenditure upon education from public funds is considerable, but the whole ground is far from covered, and for this reason, if for no other, it is essential both to maintain the existing agencies (i.e., the Central School and the remainder of the government system) and also as far as possible to encourage voluntary effort."

"I desire also that all grants proposed to be made in aid of other than government schools may be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval before any promise is made."

He thought it right to submit the application to the Secretary of State, who, it is only, said he had no objection to grant \$5,000. On a subsequent report from Bishop Arnold, good were

granted. He (Mr. Marsh) saw no objection to Johnson's proposal being adopted.

His Excellency the Governor said he entirely agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Johnson), and that regulations would be introduced under which all votes would be considered in the first instance by the reconstituted Legislative Council.

A remark by Dr. Stewart to the effect that he had no opportunity of finding out what the views of the Portuguese community might be regarding education, closed the discussion initiated by Mr. Johnson.

The Attorney General then introduced the bills for the naturalisation of Lai Kong, J. A. Carvalho, Wong Shing, and H. J. Rodrigues, which were read a first time.

Mr. Johnson asked permission to introduce for first reading a bill for the construction of certain piers and wharves in the harbour of Victoria, and a bill to amend the Tramways Ordinance, which was granted, the bills being read a first time. The hon. member then gave notice to the Clerk of Councils to ask leave to introduce an ordinance to enable Mr. C. P. Chater to construct piers and wharves in the harbour, but he saw no order in the book.

Some discussion hereupon arose between Mr. Johnson, the Chief-justice, and the Attorney-General as to the regularity of the proceeding, the required 3 days' notice not having been given, and no notice having been published in the Government Gazette, Mr. Johnson stoutly contending that he was quite in order. The Governor, to quodlibet matters, said he should summon another meeting next week, if that would suit Mr. Johnson. The honorable member persisted in declaring that he was not out of order in introducing the bill, simply to be read a first time, when the Attorney-General pointed out that the procedure was not in accordance with parliamentary rules. His Excellency said he thought the best way would be to appoint a Committee of the Council to revise the rules and assimilate them to parliamentary practice. It was arranged, after some discussion, to have another meeting of Council on Friday week, after the Christmas holidays, when the bill, "the piers and wharves to be constructed by Mr. Chater could be brought forward.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

The first of a series of quarterly meetings under the auspices of the Order of Good Templars was held last evening (the 10th inst.), in the Temperance Hall. About one hundred members of the order and votaries of temperance principles sat down to a noble spread provided by Mr. Nelson Pugh, the popular manager of the Hall. After the good things had been attended to in downright open-your-shoulders Good Templar fashion, the programme for the evening was duly proceeded with.

The Chair was occupied—in the unavoidable absence of Bro. C. G. Bunker, by Bro. Sergeant Major Gleeson, who, after apologizing for Mr. Bunker's absence and his own inability to do justice to the position he occupied, remarked that it was expedient for the Good Templars to undertake an aggressive work. They had to consider the numerous counter attractions to which temperance men are constantly exposed in this colony, and it was necessary, under the circumstances, for the Good Templars and their colleagues in the cause of Temperance to use their utmost endeavours to counteract these attractions and adopt some means whereby the evils of drink might be stopped. For the promotion and wellbeing of the Order it was considered advisable to hold quarterly public meetings, of which this evening's gathering was the first. He hoped this first attempt on their part to provide amusement for a numerous class would lead to good results. To-night's meeting was an experimental attempt, and he would ask the audience to over-look whatever shortcomings there might be in their programme.

Brother Gleeson resumed his seat amidst great applause, and a most excellent programme of musical and dramatic selections was ably gone through by several of the members, Bro. W. Goulbourn kindly and most efficiently presiding at the piano. Bro. Charles Howard especially distinguished himself, and was loudly applauded. Taken as a whole the entertainment was a most successful one, and we can honestly congratulate the promoters for what they have already achieved in a good cause.

GRAND FAREWELL TEA MEETING, AND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

We have sojourned in many lands in both of the torrids and temperates—the frigid we have reserved for the time in the distant future when we shall essay the sublime discovery which greater men than ourselves have perished in attempting, namely, the whereabouts of the mysterious North Pole—have visited many Temperance Halls, and been present at many of the entertainments given by those very useful institutions, but were a bound to confess that we have never witnessed a jollier Tea than that given at the Temperance Hall in Queen's Road last evening, the 13th inst., under the auspices of the Royal Naval Temperance Society. We use the term "jollier" of malice aforethought. It is a great mistake to suppose that this only pertains to festive occasions when the flowing bowls of champagne, "good Rhine wine," or Rhoderick Dhu punch circulates. There is, in our opinion, a superior kind of jollity, the jollity not born of poisonous alcoholic compounds, but the "pure, calm, joyous" which has its source in rational social enjoyment and "cheering Bohea,"—the veritable "feast of reason and flow of soul!" That jollity was realised to the fullest extent last evening by large numbers of our gallant "Tars" and soldiers, and although we are not "set-off" ourselves, a prolonged residence in the Far East having rendered a "wee drop" essential on purely medical grounds, of course, for our stomach's sake and our often infirmities, yet any effort made to control and restrain the demon of intemperance which stalks through the land, slaying its victims right and left, will always have our hearty approval and support. It is the function of the hard-headed ones who can stow away a hoghead under their "wee" without showing it to any appreciable extent to avert at the weaklings whose upper-storeys quickly get "demoralised" and "lose equilibrium," but they should bear in mind that the "immutable mean" is not possible to everyone, and was even beyond the reach of the great Dr. Johnson himself. "Why don't you take a little wine?" said Boswell, on one occasion to the Doctor. "Because I can't," replied the moralist. "When I take wine, I always take a good deal, and therefore I take atonement." A certain writer, whose name we forget, has said that there is a glory in the conquest which overcomes an evil passion greater and brighter than the swords of Alexander and Caesar ever won, and a Temperance Halls and Temperance Societies established to aid men in achieving that conquest, they are deserving of all support and encouragement. So long as in

temperance like a scorching wind sweeps over our native land, blasting it with poverty and crime, disease and death, it behoves every one of us to do what he or she can to stem the tide of evil. However, we did not sit down to write an essay on Temperance, so economy is not mountant.

The tea meeting last evening was of a twofold character,—a farewell to the men of the fleet going home in the *Orion* on the 20th, and a reception to their successors, to encourage them to adopt temperance principles, and follow in the footsteps of those of their predecessors who were members of the Royal Naval Temperance Society. The room in the Hall appropriated to entertainments was very gaily got up for the occasion. The walls from top to bottom were draped throughout with flags of various nations, and from lines hung from pillar to pillar, both lengthways and crossways, depended numerous small flags of various colors, used for signalling purposes. The principal attraction was also prettily draped with flags. Over the front of the stage hung a portrait of Miss Agnes Weston, "the seamstress friend," and the stage itself shared in the general adornment. Altogether, the room presented a very pretty, not to say gorgeous, appearance, and reflected great credit on the taste of the blue-jackets who ornamented it. The numerous tables with which the room was crowded, and which literally groaned under the abundance of good things set out for the enjoyment of our gallant defenders of both Services, added much to the beauty of the scene. The tables were very tastefully laid out, and on each plate there was a handsome Christmas card and a button-hole flower. The tea was generously provided by a number of lady residents who take great interest in the spiritual and moral welfare of the men of the army and navy, and too much praise cannot be accorded them for the exceedingly tasteful character of the whole of the arrangements. His Excellency Vice Admiral Willes arrived about half past six, and Lady Bowen and the Misses Bowen shortly afterwards, accompanied by Lieutenant Vyvyan, the Governor's aide-de-camp. As lady Bowen entered the room, the assembly rose to their feet and sang the National Anthem. Tea was then proceeded with, and was served by the delicate hands of upwards of 20 ladies, the Misses Bowen, Lieutenant Vyvyan, some naval officers, and other gentlemen, also lending a hand in carrying round the fragrant beverage. Lady Bowen, accompanied by Admiral Willes, went round the several tables, patting a little one here and there, and addressing some words to the men. Between 300 and 400 people sat down to tea, the blue-jackets and Buffs mustering strong. There were also members of the Marines, Royal Artillery and police present, and several military ladies with their children. The room was literally crowded, and additional tables had to be laid out in one of the adjoining rooms. Lady Bowen and her ladyship tell a gentleman present that the Governor could not come as he had met with another accident on Tuesday. We hope it was not a serious one. Towards the conclusion of the Tea, Mr. James Francis, organizing agent of the Royal Naval Temperance Society, asked Admiral Willes to say a few words to the men. His Excellency advanced to the top of the room and said—

Soldiers, sailors and marines, I am going to ask you to drink the health in a flowing bowl of tea of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, and in so doing, I take the opportunity of bidding the ladies and sailors going home on the 20th, farewell. I wish them a pleasant passage and a happy meeting with their friends. I invite those lately come out to support by example those who are going away. I consider this is an excellent institution. Drunkenness is the cause of nearly all the crime in the navy, and I dare say also in the army. The soldiers will be encouraged in temperance by the General and their officers. I only address the sailors and marines, and I am sure the members of the Temperance Society will increase considerably. I ask you to drink the health of the Queen, and give Her Majesty three cheers.

The toast was duly drunk in sparkling Bohea, 3 rounds of cheers being given for Her Majesty, and "one more" for the gallant Admiral, who, though evidently not a Demosthenes or a Pope Hennessy in "the gift of the gab," is yet a practical, bluff, kind-hearted old sailor who knows what he's about.

The health of the President of the United States was next proposed by Sergeant Major Gleeson, and was ably gone through, and the sailors and marines would cordially join, and he didn't think the East Kents would be very far behind, and that was the health of the kind ladies who had given the entertainment that evening. The toast was drunk with all honors, the fair ones being cheered to the echo.

Mr. Chisham, R.N., next proposed the health of Miss Agnes Weston, and said that no words of his could make her dearer than she already was to the British sailor. She was quite proud of their having carried the Temperance banner to the North Pole. They would be able to fight the battles of their country better without than with alcohol, and they would, moreover, be better husbands, better sweethearts and better men. The toast was duly honoured.

Mr. Wright, R.N., the Commodore's Secretary, said he was going to make one little break in Mr. Francis' programme. He would ask them to drink the health of Mr. Francis himself. Many of them were not acquainted with some of those whose healths had been drunk, but they all knew Mr. Francis, and the more they did know of him the more they loved him for the warm interest he took in the welfare of seamen. Let them hope that Mr. Francis would live long to fulfil his present position.

The toast was duly drunk, and three hearty cheers given for the Society's indefatigable organizing agent.

The health of Major General Sargent, proposed by Mr. H. W. Lee, and the 13th inst., was duly gone through by the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Harper, chaplain of the *Audacious*. The reverend gentleman, in welcoming the new comers, earnestly besought them to remember their position as missionaries in this country, influencing for good or evil those around them, according as they used the language of the street through fear of falling into the hands of the police, or were forced over from the corner of the wall, separating No. 72 from 74, by the crush resulting from the efforts of the gamblers to escape when they found the police were upon them. Chinamen in a panic, however, are capable of desperate deeds, and it may be that the men actually did take the fatal jump, rather than fall into the hands of the police, though the probabilities are in favor of the former. The system to be adopted for the acquisition of Chinese would be to commence with the study of the written Cantonese, for which proper books would be furnished, and afterwards the written character would be taught.

The examinations had been held under the personal superintendence of the Revs. Mr. Jenkins, J. B. Oat, H. W. Lee, and Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, all of whom reported very satisfactorily on the progress of the pupils during the year, special mention being made of Master F. Shepherd, whose papers in English competition were highly praised.

His Lordship said he had been greatly pleased with the arrangement, and the examination had been well conducted. He had adopted the system of oral examination, and the results were very satisfactory. The total number of scholars was 33, and he hoped shortly to see that number largely increased. Before suggesting His Excellency the Governor to distribute the prizes, he would call attention to the Chinese themselves, which had not yet been paid for, and which cost nearly one hundred dollars.

He thought there would be a sufficient number of subscribers to the general fund among the parents of the scholars to enable the management to pay for the prizes.

His Excellency then delivered the following address:

"My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, I will call your attention to the fact that

the inquest for the evidence of Captain Dampier, Acting Superintendent of Police, as to the police instructions in such matters. It will be referred on Thursday next.

Some very grave reflections present themselves in connection with this terrible business, and it

is for the authorized to consider whether they are doing their duty to the community by the measures they adopt, for the suppression of gambling in the colony, and whether the deaths of these three unfortunate men are not directly due to the *modus operandi* employed. The protection of human life is the first duty of a Government, and if, as has been shown by this dreadful occurrence, is actually the case, the lives of members of the community are exposed to deadly peril by the measures adopted to carry out the law, it is, we consider, high time that a change were made. Chiefs, especially the lower classes, are as we have already said, liable to panic, and we may at any time have a recurrence of the frightful event of Thursday evening. The police cannot, of course, be blamed for acting according to their orders in the suppression of crime, but perish, we say, the gambling laws altogether from the face of the colony rather than that human life should be thus so ruthlessly, and wantonly, unnecessarily sacrificed. It may be said that if people will indulge vice they are not to be blamed for the resulting consequences; but in such a pitiably cases as this class of gambling, so general amongst the Chinese, it is, we hold, the duty of a Government to take all possible precautionary measures to prevent its subjects from being made victims to their own ignorance and the imperfect carrying out of the law.

The unfortunate men who met with such a frightful death in Queen's Road West on Thursday

may be the scum of the native population, but as all men are equal before the law, their lives are just as precious as those of any of our local magnates and aristocrats; and we consider

the Government will incur a very serious responsibility indeed if it does not at once take

effectual measures to prevent a recurrence of

such a terrible event. Looked at from every

point of view, it cannot be denied that this hor

rible tragedy is a sorry business, and we shall

look to the Government, in the interests of the

community, to see that the matter is thoroughly

sifted, without fear or favor to anyone concerned.

For the scholars who will be educated now

and henceforward in this and other institutions

of a like kind, I would exhort them to prove by

their diligence and good conduct, their apprecia

tion of the many advantages procured for them

by the wise liberality of the Colonial Government

and Legislature, and of many munificent

and generous friends of education in this com

munity. I will remind them, moreover, that I

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

NO. 560.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. W. Jennings, Colonial Chaplain. **ALFRED GASCONE'S** wife, only son of Alfred Wise, late of Ceylon, to **FRANCIS**, elder daughter of the late Augustus N. C. R. Greville-Nugent.

BIRTH.

At Takow, Formosa, on the morning of the 6th December, the wife of W. Wykeham Myers, M.B., of a son.

DEATH.

On the 6th inst., at Foochow, the beloved wife of J. W. POSTLETHWAITE, aged 27 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1883.

The reward of doing one public duty is, to the independent and honest journalist, the power to perform another. We may not always be able to accomplish everything we would desire in the interests of the community, but where results fail to equal anticipations, we can, at least, console ourselves with the satisfaction that those who do their best, however little that best may be, are always to be distinguished from the drones and toadies who do nothing. In almost every branch of public life it will be universally admitted that what men want is not so much special talent or genius as strength of will or purpose; in other words, not so much the power to achieve, as the will-to-labor-and-the-determination-to-persevere. There was a good deal of common sense in the late Lord Lytton's remark that labor judiciously and continuously applied becomes, if not exactly genius, a very fair substitute for that rare virtue. During the past few months a considerable amount of responsibility has been thrown on our shoulders, as representatives of public interests, demanding far greater qualities to enable us to successfully grapple with the difficulties of the situation than we could pretend to possess; however, at no inconsiderable risk to ourselves, we exerted ourselves to the utmost to achieve the object we had in view from the first, and although the course perseveringly pursued may not have been the safest; or those judicious ones that could have been adopted, it has at least the merit of having led to a qualified successful result. We have at last succeeded in convincing the Government that a searching inquiry into the working of the Public Works department could not be longer delayed; our reward for having accomplished this would appear to be the further duty of doing everything in our power to prevent the proposed inquiry from being made a ridiculous farce, specially got up for the amusement of the public. A pantomime is undoubtedly a popular form of entertainment during the so-called gay and festive season, but we beg leave to protest to Governor Bowes and the members of the Executive Council against such a serious matter as the allegations of robbery and corruption, publicly made against the Surveyor General's department, being conveniently buried, either to gratify individuals, or to conform to any absurd system of red-tape, which may be supposed to exist within the magic circle of local officialdom. If an inquiry is to be made, we have a right to demand that it be thoroughly independent and trustworthy, of the most searching character, and conducted in public by men specially qualified to elicit the truth. Anything less than this will not be acceptable to us nor to the public, whatever may be the aim the Government has in view.

Governor Bowes has appointed a Commission to inquire into certain charges made against the officers of the Public Works department, and into the circumstances under which information respecting departmental correspondence has been communicated to persons not in the Government service. The following is the official wording of His Excellency's ukase:—

Whereas a memorial has been addressed to me by the Officers of the Public Works Department, praying that enquiry should be instituted into certain charges which have been publicly made against them; and whereas it is expedient that the prayer of the memorialists should be granted; and that such enquiry should be instituted, and also into the circumstances under which information respecting Departmental correspondence has been communicated to persons not in the Government service. Now, therefore, Sir George Ferguson Bowes, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong, and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, appoint the Honourable Edward Loughlin O'Malley, Attorney General, the Honourable Alfred Lister, Treasurer, and the Honourable Francis Bulkeley Johnson, to be a Commission to make such enquiry, and to report to me, and I hereby charge all persons in the public service to assist them therein; and all persons having information or communication respecting such charges are hereby invited to furnish the same to the said Commission.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, this 22nd day of December, 1883.

Time will only permit us at present to deal briefly with the above farago of official rubbish; but what we have to say will be to the point. After the verdict in the *Price v. Fraser-Smith* libel case, an inquiry into the alleged charges of bribery and corruption made against the Surveyor-General's department was inevitable. The memorial addressed to the Governor was merely a piece of clever departmental engineering, due, we understand, to the ready foresight of Mr. J. M. Price. Of course, both Mr. Price and his subordinates knew perfectly well that an inquiry would be held, and that it was therefore sound policy to memorialise the Government soliciting that the damning allegation might be made the subject of investigation. There was some trouble with the memorial, but that was eventually surmounted, and it was forwarded to Sir George Bowes in due course.

When it was proposed to Octavius Caesar that a marriage between Marc-Anthon and his sister Octavia would be a happy method of amicably adjusting the grave differences which made himself and Cleopatra's warlike lover foes, the great Roman is said to have answered that "he disliked not the match so much as the manner of the wooing." Like Caesar, we have no objections to Governor Bowes's proposed Commission of Inquiry, but we have certainly the strongest both as to the men and measures to be employed. On broad principles, an independent inquiry—as this ought to be—should not be conducted by any person holding a government appointment. Personally there is nothing objectionable in Mr. O'Malley being a member of the Commission, excepting that he is Attorney General; but the same cannot be said of Mr. Lister and Mr. Bulkeley-Johnson. In plain terms, the appointment of the Postmaster General and the honourable Member for Jardine's son in this particular Commission is an insult to the intelligence of the community. It is only three or four days ago since we published in these columns what claimed to be a public address to the Surveyor General, in which it was declared that perfect confidence was reposed in Mr. Price's administration. That address was got up by Mr. Bulkeley-Johnson, it was signed by Dr. Robeck, and bowler had the new comer caught by Johnston, and with the following ball clean bowled. Plumb, who had succeeded to the vacant wicket, six and seven for 107. An adjournment was then made for fifteen.

On resuming, Dr. Robeck had Lyne for his next partner, and runs came freely, until the former failed to stop a straight one from Wharry, after scoring a dozen out of a grand total of 129. De Chair quickly rattled up to, which included a 4 and a 3, and then returned an easy chance. Lawson-Smith, which was accepted. Nine for 152. Anstruther assisted Lyne to raise the total to 170, when he retired, caught Darby bowled D'Aeth, for 11, and as Gubbins failed to score, the innings closed for 181, Lyne carrying out his bat after scoring 41 by good cricket. Lawson-Smith's round arm allows did most execution, accounting for 7 wickets at an outlay of 80 runs. D'Aeth had 2 for 23; Shepherd one for 13, and Wharry one for 20.

The Club were first represented by Johnston and Stuart, Plumb and Farquhar trundling for the opposition. A poor beginning was made, Stuart, after scoring a 6 off Farquhar and a 3 off Plumb, being clean bowled by the last named with the total at 13, and immediately afterwards Lawson-Smith was unfortunately run out. Bulbary joined Johnston and the score was raised to 23, when Plumb rattled down the latter's timbers. D'Aeth and Wharry were bowled by Farquhar, and Wharry fell a victim to Plumb in rapid succession without materially augmenting the total, but Darby played excellent cricket and assisted the Biffs' "crack" to raise the figures to 106 for seven wickets, when the latter sent one back to Plumb which was held, and retired for a brilliant 66, which included one 5, ten 3's, and four 2's. Dobson and Darby stayed together a considerable time, the former doing the greater part of the scoring, and hitting out with great freedom. Runs came so rapidly that the aspect of the game was soon materially changed, and what had seemed a certainty for the Navy now assumed a rosy appearance for the Club. At 133 Dobson was caught by Gubbins off Plumb, for a hard hit, innings of 41—one 5, half dozen 3's, five 2's and singles. Colvin and Pike then kept their wickets intact up to gunfire, the former inaugurating his appearance at the wickets by a stinging hit to leg for 6 off Plumb, and the game ended in a draw, the Club total reaching 150, with two wickets to fall. Plumb took 4 wickets for 63 runs; Farquhar 2 for 40; and Hodder and Plumb one each for 13 and 10 respectively.

The following are the full scores:—

ROYAL NAVY. *v.* HONGKONG. C. C.

ROYAL NAVY. *v.* HONGKONG. C. C.